

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic
cables must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE
CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price—One Copy..... 5
Three Copies..... 15
Five Copies..... 25
Ten Copies..... 45

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo-
typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly ex-
ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 260

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—
Dramas.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
ave.—The Barber of Seville.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
ave.—The Barber of Seville.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Barber of Seville.

WOOD'S MUSKUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
The Barber of Seville.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and
Bleecker st.—The Barber of Seville.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 94 Broadway.—The Barber of Seville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—The Barber of Seville.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—
The Barber of Seville.

WHITE'S ATHENAEUM, 585 Broadway.—The Barber of Seville.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
Sixth ave.—The Barber of Seville.ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 23d st. and Broad
way.—The Barber of Seville.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
The Barber of Seville.

720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—The Barber of Seville.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS, corner of
Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street.NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Washington
street, corner of Court, Newark, N. J.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—The Barber of Seville.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d
and 64th streets.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—The Barber of Seville.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
The Barber of Seville.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Sept. 16, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.3—England's Distress: A Dangerous Winter on the
approach; Failure of the Potato; "The Crop is
Obliterated" in England; Scotland and Ire-
land; The Cattle Disease; Dear Meat, Dear
Potatoes, Dear Bread, Dear Coal; The London
Bakers' Strike—The War in Cuba—Another
Alleged Murder of a Patient in the
Insane Asylum; One Man Said to Have Been
Guilty of Three Murders; A Number of Lunatics
Give their Testimony Against Him; The
Accused Denies his Guilt; An Inquest to be
Held To-day—Civil Service Reform—News
from Washington—Music and the Drama—
Yesterday's Accidents and Assassins.4—Religious: Services and Sermons in the
Churches of the City; Bishops and of Hope Bud-
ding in Fancy; Fashionable Churches Riddled
by Frothingham's Battery; Talmage on Var-
nished and Venerated Religion; Marriage and
Divorce Microscopically Considered by Rev.
Charles B. Smyth; The Charity of God and its
Power Over Human Hearts Considered by
Father Farrelly.5—South America: Batta, the Murdered President
of Peru, and His Successor Pardo; Details of
the Murder and the Execution of the Culpable
Gutierrez; A Gathering War Cloud in the
Ivoria—Great Republican Muddle: The Desper-
ate Fight in the State of South Carolina;
The Bolters' Threat to Support Fremont from Wash-
ington; The Rival State Tickets—Dorville
Police Court—Brooklyn Affairs—Coroners'
Court in Newark.6—Editorial: Leading Article, "Mexico—Our
True Southern Boundary and the Trans-Con-
tinental Short Railway Line Thus Offered."
Amusement Advertisement.7—Editorial (continued from Sixth Page): The
Alabama Claims—Spain: His Majesty Amadeus
Opens the First Session of the New Parlia-
ment—News from Cuba—Another Ameri-
can Songbird—Mr. Greeley's Movements—
Personal Intelligence—Miscellaneous Tele-
grams.8—Financial and Commercial: The Fall Trade,
the Imports and the Charges of Overriding; The
Persistent Ease in Money; The Stock Market
and the Situation; A Gathering War Cloud in the
Ivoria—Alleged Treachery in the Gold Pool
and a Lively Market in Prospect; Saturday's
Bank Statement—Domestic and Havana
Markets—Advertisements—Sudden Death in
a Theatre—Lieutenant Dawson and Dr. Liv-
ingstone—Old Fellowship, its Origin, Progress
and Wonderful Success.9—Odd Fellowship (Continued from Eighth Page)—
Newark Industrial Exhibition—Attempt to
Steal an Island—Marriages and Deaths—
Advertisements.10—Motte's Story: The Great Soldier's History of
the Late Franco-Prussian War—The Cherokees:
The "Civilized" Nation as Seen by the
Government Sub-Committee—A Persecuted
Policeman—Melancholy Yachting Accident—
The Broadway Shooting Affray—Benjamin
Hickman for President—Shipping Intelligence—
Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

13—Advertisements.

14—Advertisements.

15—Advertisements.

16—Advertisements.

17—Advertisements.

18—Advertisements.

19—Advertisements.

20—Advertisements.

21—Advertisements.

22—Advertisements.

23—Advertisements.

24—Advertisements.

25—Advertisements.

26—Advertisements.

27—Advertisements.

28—Advertisements.

29—Advertisements.

30—Advertisements.

31—Advertisements.

32—Advertisements.

33—Advertisements.

34—Advertisements.

35—Advertisements.

36—Advertisements.

37—Advertisements.

38—Advertisements.

39—Advertisements.

40—Advertisements.

41—Advertisements.

42—Advertisements.

43—Advertisements.

44—Advertisements.

45—Advertisements.

Mexico—Our True Southern Boundary
and the Trans-Continental Short
Railway Line Thus Offered.

For years, as is notorious, predatory raids upon our territory from across the Rio Grande have been affairs of daily occurrence, with constantly widening proportions with each expedition, until the whole Texas border, as far eastward even as the Nueces, has been swept almost completely of its horses, mules and cattle. All this has been so fully attested to our government that no one is authorized to doubt or deny that there exist and have long existed in Northern Mexico organized bands of Mexicans systematically engaged in pillaging forays upon American soil to such extent that an official commission, now in session on the Texas frontier collecting evidence in this connection, have already under consideration apparently well-founded claims for spoliation of this character rising above eight millions of dollars.

Those who have committed these brazen breaches of international and civil law, it is quite plain, must have felt quite secure from the least interference on the part of the local Mexican authorities, as well as comprehended that they were altogether too far removed from what there is of central national authority in Mexico to be reached or restrained by it. In the very nature of that authority it has been absolutely unable to impose the least curb upon the operations of these marauders, much less to suppress them. And as it has been in the past, so will it surely be in the future, whoever may be at the head of the Mexican central government, in spite of the best resolutions and dispositions. It is idle and unwarranted, therefore, on the part of our government and people to expect any materially different or better state of affairs which shall enable the Mexican government to act effectively so remote from the capital. On the other hand, it was equally idle for our own authorities—disregarding Mexican boundaries, as under the circumstances they would have the clear right to do—to pursue these pillagers into their lairs upon Mexican territory. From the very nature of the country, and other patent causes, such pursuit would invariably prove fruitless. For this sad state of affairs we see no effective remedy, so long as a foot of the broad valley of the Rio Grande may remain, nominally, under Mexican rule; and this fact points out the only course imperatively imposed upon our government—that is to say, we have no alternative but to acquire the whole valley.

When our southern boundary was first extended to the Rio Grande some of our ablest statesmen of that day foresaw and urged that our true boundary in that region should be the line of the Sierra Madre, and not a mere water course like the Rio Grande, without defensive military points or passes. This is the just, statesman-like view—unfortunately overborne at the time—which should now be taken up and carried out without hesitation or delay. Were that region transferred to the United States there would be an immediate end to the anarchy and disorders which have so long reigned supreme there, and which, overrunning Mexican boundaries, have already despoiled our own adjoining territory of property to the value of as many millions of dollars as we are likely to recover from England for the ravages of the Anglo-Confederate cruisers. This was also sufficient to make it vital for our government to set on foot and strenuously urge negotiations for the early acquisition of this territory upon terms generous and satisfactory to Mexico, whose prolonged possession of the territory must in fact involve that country in a debt, growing out of these enormous spoliation, that Mexico cannot pay, and that may exceed the value of the region itself.

But there are other equally weighty reasons that make this acquisition a necessity to the United States. Of course, were our boundary thus extended across the Rio Grande—about three degrees of latitude—it should be carried as nearly as practicable upon the same line to the Pacific coast. This would be indispensable. Placing the foot of a draughtsman's compass at New York, on any map of North America, and reaching out with the other for the nearest point upon the Pacific Coast and it will rest at the port of Mazatlan, barely four hundred miles from Laredo, in Texas, on the Rio Grande. This is a significant fact, to which our engineers, as well as our public men have hitherto been singularly blind, and, consequently, have overlooked in all plans for a great highway across the Continent, looking to the Asiatic trade. Railways filling almost the whole space between New York and Laredo have either been built already or are under construction, and the early completion of the whole line to Mazatlan is one of the great transportation necessities of the period, as a glance at a map of the Continent will clearly demonstrate. The great problem of the modern engineer is to reduce or shorten the mileage of railways and add to that of water transportation, so as to cheapen substantially our transportation facilities, while securing all necessary celerity of movement. This is an imperative need of the epoch, as the most cursory examination of the question will demonstrate. The difference between the cost of transportation by rail and water is enormous. As has been shown by a recent writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, to move the 25,000,000 tons of annual American domestic commerce would cost by railway no less per mile than \$750,000; by canal, \$250,000; by river, \$75,000; by lake, \$62,500; by ocean, \$32,500.

That is to say, there is the incredible difference in favor of ocean over railway transportation in the proportion of \$32,250 to \$750,000, or of \$1 to at least \$23 1/2. Hence we may readily see the immense gain to the country and to the commerce of the world; indeed, that would ensue from the acquisition by the United States of Mexican territory as far south on the Pacific coast as Mazatlan, and the consequent immediate construction of a continental railway to that port, which would enable us to reach the trade of India, China and Japan by a saving of at least eight hundred miles of railway at the western end, with as material a shortening on this side by means of a terminus on the Gulf of Mexico, for the bulk of the Asiatic freight.

It may be said, however, that the celerity of railway transit is an essential feature of modern commerce, and has thus become the favorite vehicle—notwithstanding dearness—for freight movement, as it has also made the fast ocean steamers in the European trade the

favorite means of transportation for so large a part of that trade. To which we answer that proper steam facilities will give us all requisite speed upon the ocean sections of the great highway which we look upon as so vital to the commerce of the world.

What, then, in view of the facts and the argument submitted, is the proper policy of General Grant for the settlement of these Mexican border troubles? It is clearly the policy of the acquisition from Mexico of the whole basin of the Rio Grande and the establishment of a boundary line west from the Sierra Madre, which will give us at least one good port on the Gulf of California. "Manifest destiny" points to our ultimate annexation of the whole of Mexico; but this manifest destiny must, under all the existing impediments, be a work of time. The immediate necessities of law, order and the security of life and property on our Mexican frontier call meantime for decisive measures. The acquisitions suggested of and from the Northern Mexican States will meet the ends desired, and nothing else, except a large and expensive military force, will serve to suppress those Mexican border freebooters. At the same time these border Territories, which include that troublesome "Free Zone," are worse than valueless to Mexico.

No doubt the Mexican federal authorities would be glad to dispose of these Territories for a few millions in ready cash, inasmuch as this session would forever relieve that government of those Northern revolutions and revolutionary conspiracies which for years have kept the Republic in a state of civil war; and because, unquestionably, in the establishment of law and order and in the development of the trade and unlimited mineral resources of all those regions the proposed transfer of our southern boundary would be as advantageous to Mexico as to the United States. In the introduction of railway communications, from its extremities to its capital, the Mexican Republic will be so far consolidated and strengthened that revolutionary factions, however remote from the centre, may be readily suppressed; and this new boundary will at once inaugurate in Mexico this new era of railways and capital, enterprise and active industry, with the means and facilities for enforcing law, order and peace. What is there, we should like to know, to prevent a movement by our government in this direction?

The Geneva Settlement of Our Alabama Claims—The Washington Treaty.

We published yesterday, by special despatches from Geneva, copious reports, including the text of the decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration on our Alabama claims. The essential points of the decision, in a few words, are these:—First, that according to the rules of neutrality in the premises laid down in the Treaty of Washington, "the British government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations" in reference to the Anglo-neutral cruiser, the Alabama, and that said government "cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of the insufficiency of the legal means of action it possessed." Second, that in the case of the Confederate cruiser, the Florida, "Her Majesty's government failed to use due diligence to fulfil its duties of neutrality;" and that, in regard to said cruiser at Nassau, N. P., "there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities" which cannot be excused. Third, that in regard to the Shenandoah, while in the British colonial port of Melbourne, Australia, "and especially by the augmentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force of men by enlistments at that port, that there was negligence on the part of the British authorities at that place." Fourth, that "the Tuscaloosa, the Clarence and Tacony, as aiders or tenders to the Alabama and Florida, must follow the lot of their principals and submit to the same decision."

These are the Confederate cruisers whose acts, under certain specifications, against our commerce, under British negligence and failures in the obligations of neutrality during our late civil war, are condemned. On the other hand, in relation to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Tallahassee and Chickamauga, the Court unanimously acquits Great Britain on the charge of failure in her neutral duties; and the cases of the Sallie, Jeff Davis, Music, Boston and Joy were "excluded from consideration." The gross amount of the indemnity awarded for the damages indicated is three million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, in gold; and this is the ridiculous little mouse of which the great mountain from its terrible labor has been delivered.

But we have gained, in addition to this money, those three rules of neutrality on which this indemnity has been awarded. And what are they? They are that a neutral government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction, or the departure, &c., of any vessel which it has reason to believe is intended for war against a Power with which it is at peace. Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to use its ports or waters for warlike purposes against each other or for procuring warlike supplies or recruits. Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties. These are the three rules of neutrality upon which these Alabama claims have been settled, and these rules have been blown to the world as a wonderful concession from England for the sake of peace.

In the next war of England, however, with a Power with which we are at peace, these rules may prove a bad bargain for the United States. In this view our neutrality for the future under these rules has been cheaply purchased by England.

The Partisan Press on the Political Position.

While the results in Vermont and Maine have inspired fresh hopes and encouragement among the republican press, the liberal and democratic sheets do not appear to be at all discouraged by the finality of the recent elections in those preadmitted radical republican States. They declare both elections to have been but simply a second edition of that renowned historical event—"The Dutch have taken Holland"—and go on to labor for and to predict triumphant success in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana in October next.

In this spirit the Albany *Argus* (democratic-Greeley) reviews the situation in Pennsylvania, and arrives at the conclusion that the whole democratic and liberal State ticket will be victorious the coming month. It takes this opportunity to suggest that the Grantites had better make the most of their success in retaining their strongholds in Maine and Vermont, for the "early frosts in October will nip all their calculations in the bud."

The Philadelphia *Age* (democratic-Greeley) figures from the result in Maine that if the same ratio of loss in the republican vote in Pennsylvania should occur in October the administration will be defeated by fifteen thousand. "If," adds the *Age*, the republicans "are pleased with Maine we are content." This is upon the Mark Tapley principle of making one's self jolly under all circumstances.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (Grant) announces that since the Maine election many democrats are "insisting that as Greeley develops no strength he should withdraw in favor of O'Connor, who, they maintain, will not only run but divide the democracy and take the larger part himself." Our sooty city contemporary seems to know more about the opinions of Mr. O'Connor's friends than that gentleman does himself. As for Mr. Greeley's withdrawal, the "Farmer of Chappaqua" will probably be reminded of the words of one of England's tragic writers, to wit:—

"I have placed my foot upon the ploughshare, And will stand the hazard of the die. In other words, that he will plough out his furrow, no matter what political stumps may stand in his way."

Referring to O'Connor, the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* (Grant) has the irreverence to say that the recent political letter of the eminent lawyer and jurist "smacks of the study lamp and the calfskin covered tome—it could hardly use the word 'book' after reading his majestic sentences." The *Gazette* adds that it "might feel constrained to believe him sincere in all his fine sentiments, but his course has crushed out the little life left in the movement which his encouragement first breathed life into. There is left for the democratic party the choice between Grant and Greeley. Mr. O'Connor gives an opinion on this point which may help their decision." As Jack Bunsby would say, "It is an opinion as is an opinion."

The Boston *Traveller* (Grant) quotes from its contemporary, the *Post* (Greeley), the expression of a fear that the people will continue to re-elect General Grant as President during the next thirty years. The *Traveller* regards this as a causeless alarm, and adds, "The country would undoubtedly prefer thirty years of Grant to one month of Greeley." Our Boston contemporary seems to be "slightly prejudiced."

The editor of the Boston *Traveller* was the wheel-horse of the Massachusetts coalition twenty-three years ago, when Banks, Butler, Boutwell, Burlingame, Bird, Wilson, Sumner and others ("Anything to beat slavery" being their password and countersign) bundled together in the same political bed—regards the action of the Liberal and Democratic Conventions at Worcester on Wednesday last as more than a coalition; it was a "fusion of parties." In the old coalition times each party had its State and electoral tickets; now they are mutually dovetailed—a foaming flagon of "art and art" all round.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* (Greeley) comes to the sensible conclusion that the result of the elections in Vermont and Maine demonstrates that a movement conceived in a spirit of reconciliation and brotherly feeling between the different portions of the Union has made no impression upon the cold-hearted people of that section. Hence it opines that the restoration of brotherly feeling between the North and the South must take place without the assistance and in spite of New England, and, furthermore, that Greeley and Brown must depend upon the votes outside of New England for their election. Certain Southern States, by reason of their overwhelming negro population, will also vote for Grant. So the result of the Presidential contest depends upon the Middle and Western States. Meanwhile, in the opinion of our North Carolina contemporary, "there is not the slightest reason for depression on account of these two elections."

The Boston *Traveller* regards Senator Sumner's letter as an admirable piece of "grim humor," and the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says his nomination as the democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts is rather paradoxical. It seems to have been, in the case of Mr. Sumner, a parody on paradoxes generally. He was not the candidate of the leading liberals for the nomination in the Worcester Convention, Mr. F. W. Bird, the life-blood and manager of the new movement on the liberal side, being opposed to his nomination. General Schouler, an old-line republican, converted to liberalism, was only disposed to give him a complimentary vote, expecting some one would rise and give an authorized declaration on behalf of Mr. Sumner. Even a candidate in place of Sumner (General William A. Bartlett) had been selected, and was to have been named to the joint Conventions in the event of a vacancy occurring in the gubernatorial nomination. But no such vacancy, no such opportunity, did occur, and the old hunker democracy of Massachusetts may therefore take upon themselves the responsibility and the credit of choosing as their leader in the present State canvass their formidable foe of more than a quarter of a century's standing. Early in the words of the Wilmington paper, "What can Mrs. Grundy say to this?"

THE WEATHER AND THE POLITICIANS.—As the weather becomes cooler our political campaign becomes hotter. The politicians will be at fever heat on the day of the Pennsylvania October election, and on the next day we fear that many of them, like gas bags too highly inflated, will explode.

The Peace Regime in Peru—Prospects of the Republic.

The letter from the *Herald* correspondent at Lima, under date of the 27th ult., which will be found in another column, gives us considerable hope for the future of Peru. The history of that Republic, which has for half a century furnished so many fearful scenes of disorder, disorganization and bloodshed, seems at last about to be entered on the quieter pages of fruitful peace, wherein the victories are more real and enduring than in those stained with the bloody finger-marks of revolution and military oppression. The doctrine of the sword, which in all the Iberian settlements of America, North and South, was bestowed as a terrible legacy by Spain on their throwing off its yoke, has generally left them in a condition of hopelessness and industrial stagnation. Fostered under the iron rule of the Spanish governors, from Pizarro down, who knew no other means, and certainly tried none other in preserving or extending the Spanish power, this tradition of the sword remained when the power was gone to tell them in unmistakable tones that "those who use the sword shall perish by the sword."

The recent step forward which Peru has made comes out of the reign of the spadassin and the Dictator by a series of events comprised within a few days. The coup d'état by Colonel Gutierrez, which deposed Don José Batta, the President, the murder of the latter in prison and the swift immolation of the usurper, were all in the way of the old régime; but on their heels comes an atonement to outraged civilization in the exaltation of a simple citizen, Manuel Pardo, to the Chief Magistracy of Peru by the voice of the people. The novelty of a citizen President, one reared in the ways of peace and commerce, a travelled, observing man, is a rare novelty for the land of the Incas. Could but the other ill-starred Republics of South America take a leaf from this book, what a harvest of wealth, prosperity and peace would be before the people of the countries so lavishly blessed by the hand of nature! While the reign of the petty soldier, with its narrow personal ambitions, its pronunciamentos, its avarices, its forced loans, its insecurity and anarchy, is permitted to continue, the pitiable record of the past will be repeated in the future.

The present experiment of a citizen President with a peace policy will therefore be looked on with absorbing interest by all who believe in a republican form of government, or who desire to aid the material progress of those rich lands yearning for the hands of industry to bring forth their teeming products, and to see their harbors thronged with the white sails of commerce. If the events of July have taught their proper lessons to the people of soldier-ridden Peru, and if those on whom the responsibility of power has fallen will grasp the reins firmly and work only for the public good, the day of promise will have dawned. From all we can learn the outlook has the best of omens. An impetus will be given to the work of railroad construction, so necessary in developing the wealth of the interior. The labor question, which, at present, from want of a proper supply, seems a source of considerable difficulty in the forward movement, is about to be met by an extension of coolie immigration. Of course this plan has its attendant evils, which are none the less to be considered because they are cumulative, and, although meeting a want for the present, should not be looked to as the only source of supply. These Celestials, no matter how low their wage rate, are a continual drain on a country, since they carry back to the Flowery Land everything they can seize in the way of money. Hence, Peru should follow the shining example of the United States and throw open her doors to an immigration from overflowing Europe, which will bring sturdy, thinking citizens to till her valleys and defend her honor and her peace in the hour of danger, instead of an army of mere labor machines, without any other interest in the land than what they can extract to carry off. We sincerely hope that the efforts to regulate her finances may be crowned with success. On this head, indeed, with judicious management, there can be little fear, the secret lying more in the chance of public security being a prolonged fact than in the dexterity of its tax-makers. In the accession of President Pardo and the present temper of the Peruvian people, we are fair to believe we see the opening of a new era of peace and plenty, and for its bounteous continuance the people of the United States will offer their heartiest wishes.

England's Distress at Home.

We print on another page this morning a letter from the London correspondent of the *Herald* regarding the gloomy prospects ahead during the coming Winter for the English poor. The telegrams and mail accounts recently have spoken of the advance in the price of fuel. "Coal has gone up," as the saying is, and whether the advance in price arises from a falling off in the yield, increased consumption by the manufacturers, or by reason of the conflicts between the miners and their masters, the fact remains the same, that coal has enormously risen in price from the rates charged last year. This of itself would prove a hardship, especially to the poorer classes; but then there are other misfortunes still more distressing. The potato crop has failed generally throughout the British Isles. The accounts from the agricultural districts in the English shires is of the most distressing character. A writer in one of the agricultural papers of England estimates that 1,630,000 acres of the potato crop are all but destroyed, while another equally good authority declares that he "hardly ever remembers the malady so general and the destruction so complete." In Ireland and Scotland the crop is also blighted, possibly not to the same extent as in England, but sufficiently extensive to be severely felt by the poorer classes in both countries. The foot and mouth disease among the cattle is another cause for alarm. The disease, which made itself manifest to a considerable extent last year, has now reappeared in still greater proportions. In Norfolk, in two weeks, the loss in sheep alone amounted in value to over one hundred and twelve thousand dollars. Taking everything into consideration, and with these facts before us, it is evident that the approach of Winter is regarded with feelings of dread by the poor, hard-worked and ill-paid mechanics, laborers and working people of England, Ireland and Scotland.

President Thiers at Havre—A Compliment to the United States.

On Saturday President Thiers arrived at Havre from Trouville, and had a most hearty reception from the Mayor and the other city officials. In reply to an address which was presented him the President spoke encouragingly of the foreign relations of France, and also of the satisfactory condition of things at home. As he had ruled in the past, he told the good people of Havre, it was his intention to rule in the future. In the afternoon he paid a complimentary visit to the American man-of-war *Shenandoah*, now lying in the harbor at Havre. As he stepped on deck the band struck up the "Marseillaise" and the yards were manned. As he stood under the Stars and Stripes President Thiers, with his historic mind, must have reflected on the different fate of republican institutions in France and in the United States. We owe Frenchmen much for the assistance they gave us in the War of Independence. We have never been wholly forgetful of that kindness; nor had they occasion to complain of our want of gratitude when, imitating our example, they attempted, in 1793 and subsequent years, to found a republic. Our Republic, in spite of wars, foreign and civil, has remained intact; and under the lead of manifest destiny it marches on in pride and power to a glorious future. How different has it been with France! How checkered in comparison has been her career! Two restorations, two empires, one kingdom, three republics, with revolutions almost innumerable—such constitute the history of France during the period referred to. And the fate of the Republic that now is—who shall say that it is not trembling in the balance? We wish President Thiers success in his arduous work; and it is our fond hope that the Third Republic may have a better fate and a more enduring existence than its predecessors.

Yesterday's Pulpit Utterances.

From the variety of topics presented in our budget of sermons to-day it will be strange indeed if our readers are not each served to some dish suited to their individual tastes. Aiming toward the highest, purest and best, if we turn to Rev. John Kay's discourse we shall be encouraged by his picture of the future glories of the righteous, or be warned by his presentation of the walls and torments of the lost. There is just enough of heaven and hell in it to make it palatable to the orthodox and perhaps not to greatly offend the heterodox reader. But if we would shun the grim and gain the grand estate we must be steadfast in the faith of Christ, and not have a hollow profession and an empty name. The advocates of female preachers and prophetesses will very likely be glad for the reinforcement which Dr. King brings to their ranks to-day. While he would not ordain women as regular pastors and set them over churches and congregations, he would license them as local preachers and exhorters and would revive the old order of deaconesses in the Church. The Methodist Church, which owes so much to the labors and influence of women, should be the last to say them nay. St. Paul was certainly too gallant, as well as too earnest an evangelist, to refuse any lawful aid that might be given to him in his great work; and there is too much evidence in his writings in favor of female teaching in the Church, and too many acknowledgments of their usefulness to himself to be overborne by a strained interpretation of a couple of passages in his letters to the Corinthian Church and to his son Timothy. The subject of marriage is an interesting one to young and old, and, from a recent example, to priest and parson alike; and Rev. Charles B. Smyth is probably sufficiently versed in the mysteries to give advice thereon, since this was his "lesson to the clergy" last night. But it was coupled with divorce—a legal act that is not always pleasant or profitable. Mr. Smyth, of course, goes in for the clergy of Rome or of America having wives; but he thinks that when a man takes an oath or a vow of celibacy he should not violate it. But is such a vow more sacred in the sight of God than the fulfillment of a moral duty, a divine obligation, which He has enjoined upon mankind? Of course the clerical readers of the *Herald* will turn with eagerness to read what Mr. Smyth has to say on these points to-day.

We dare say there are a great many men who will be surprised as they read Dr. Chapin's sermon to learn that the most pitiable condition for a man to be in is to be completely satisfied with himself, since self-satisfaction is the condition in which most men find themselves. This was the condition of the Pharisee long ago, who was so glad that he was not like his publican neighbor, a sinner. But the latter went to his house justified.

One nearer to God's altar trod,
The other to that altar's God.

The Doctor declared he had so sympathy with that religion which would make Sunday a day of grim severity, and he had less with that anti-Puritanic spirit that would make it merely a day of license, or remand it to the chaos of the work-day world. Mr. Frothingham evidently has no sympathy with our fashionable churches of to-day. They are built by the wealth of the few for the convenience of the few, and no reverence attaches to them. In no way, he declared, are they an expression of faith; there is no sacredness attached to them, and they constitute no sanctuary where needy men can forget their trials and tribulations in the exercise of prayer. Not so is the Church to the Roman Catholic. To him it is ever eternal, a prophetic institution, a special condition, apart from society, always the same, founded on an eternal rock. The Roman Church, Mr. Frothingham declared, is a pure democracy, and every member can aspire to be Pope, as the American citizen to be President. He advocated more spiritual homes for stragglers in this metropolitan social wilderness. The idea of God-motivating heaven is a novel one; but Rev. W. T. Clarke believes the Almighty has done this, and done it, too, to pay the self-forgetting toll of earth. Who is the mortgagee? and what was the equivalent paid?

Three classes of questioners of religion will be interested in the discourse of Rev. Father Farrelly in the Cathedral, as they will gather from it what questions were answered by the Saviour and how they were answered. Questions relating to salvation directly were always answered by Christ directly; questions of more idle curiosity were not noticed by Him, and questions prompted by malice or bad faith were answered sometimes clearly and directly